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EXAMINER	
RAMAKRISHNAIAH, MELUR	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2614	

DATE MAILED: 09/06/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/809,783	MCCALMONT ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Melur Ramakrishnaiah	2614	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-13,25-37 and 39-46* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☒ Claim(s) *25-27* is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-13,28-37 and 39-46* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *3-24-04, 2-2-06,* 7-26-04, 8-17-06
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-3, 5-11,13, 28-31, 32-33, 35-36, 37, 39-43, and 45-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Asmuth (US PAT: 4,310,726) in view of Pankonen et al. (US PAT: 4,893,325, hereinafter Pankonen) and Houde et al. (WO 99/21380, hereinafter Houde)

Regarding claim 1, Asmuth discloses a method for routing a request for emergency services, comprising: receiving a first request for emergency services, determining a first emergency service zone that includes a first location identified by the received first location information, associating a first routing number with the first request for emergency services, wherein first routing number is operable to route the first request for emergency services to a switch (21/22, fig. 1) associated with emergency service zone, associating a first request identifier with the first request for emergency services, wherein the first request identifier uniquely identifies the first request for emergency services (figs. 1-5, col. 4, line 52 – col. 8, line 36).

Asmuth differs from claim 1 in that he does not specifically teach receiving location information for emergency service, the first request identifier uniquely identifies a first one of the plurality of public safety answering points associated with the first emergency service zone and storing at least a portion of the location information.

However, Houde discloses system and method for routing emergency services calls which teaches the following: receiving location information for emergency service, the first request identifier uniquely identifies a first one of the plurality of public safety answering points associated with the first emergency service zone (fig. 3 page 4, line 10 – page 5, line 15); Pankonen discloses integrated public safety answering point storing at least a portion of the location information (figs. 1-2, col. 5 lines 19-41, lines 62-65).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Asmuth's system to provide for the following: receiving location information for emergency service, the first request identifier uniquely identifies a first one of the plurality of public safety answering points associated with the first emergency service zone as this arrangement would facilitate intelligent choice of PSAP for routing the call as taught by Houde (page 5, lines 15-18), thus facilitating proper routing of the call to the desired PSAP; storing at least a portion of the location information as this arrangement would facilitate the PSAP operators to dispatch emergency help to proper location as taught by Pankonen.

Regarding claim 28, Asmuth discloses a method for routing emergency services, comprising: receiving a first request for emergency services from the first communication device (for example 10, fig. 1), identifying the first communication device intiating the first request, receiving a first routing number and a first unique identifier from the first network node, wherein the first unique identifier is not received with the first request for emergency services, and routing the first request for emergency

services over a public switched telephone network, wherein the first routing number is used as a called number and the first unique identifier is used as a calling number (figs. 1-5, col. 4, line 52 – col. 8, line 36).

Asmuth differs from claim 28 in that he does not specifically teach obtaining the first location information related to the first request, providing the first location information to a first network node, first identifier includes an identification of a third network node, routing the request for emergency service to a third network node.

However, Houde teaches the following: first location information related to the first request, providing the first location information to a first network node (61, fig. 4), first identifier includes an identification of a third network node (64, fig. 4) routing the request for emergency service to a third network node (abstract; figs. 3-4, page 4, line 10 – page 6, line 7).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Asmuth's system to provide for the following: obtaining the first location information related to the first request, providing the first location information to a first network node, first identifier includes an identification of a third network node, routing the request for emergency service to a third network node as this arrangement would facilitate intelligent routing of emergency call as taught by Houde, thus facilitating routing of an emergency call to proper PSAP.

Regarding claim 32, Asmuth discloses an emergency service call center system for routing requests for emergency services and information, comprising: an input at (12, fig. 1) from a communication network, operable to receive a request for emergency

services, an output to the communication network, an input/output from/to a computer network (17-19, fig. 1), a call center manager in (16, fig. 1) operable to receive a first request for emergency services from at least one of a computer network (17-19) and the communication network (12, fig. 1) a call center database (20, fig. 1) operable to store first information, wherein a query comprising the first information from which the first request for emergency services originated is transmitted by the call center system (reads on 16, fig. 1) over the first computer network, wherein the first identifier comprising a routing number and second identifier comprising a request for identifier are received over the first computer network in response to the query, wherein the first identifier is associated with the first request for emergency services by the emergency service call center system as called number to allow the first request for emergency services to be routed over the communication network to a network switch (21/22, fig. 1), wherein the second identifier is associated with the first request for emergency services by the emergency call center system as a calling number (figs. 1-5, col. 4, line 52 – col. 8, line 36).

Asmuth differs from claim 32 in that although he teaches call center database (20, fig. 1); he does not teach storing location information in the database, query information regarding the location form which the request for emergency services originated and receiving public safety answering point identifier.

However, Pankonen teaches the following: storing location information in the database, query information regarding the location form which the request for emergency services originated (figs. 1-2, col. 5 lines 19-41, lines 62-65), and Houde

teaches the following: receiving public safety answering point identifier (figs. 3-4, page 4, line 10 – page 5, line 7).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Asmuth's system to provide for the following: storing location information in the database, query information regarding the location form which the request for emergency services originated as this arrangement would facilitate the PSAP operators to dispatch emergency help to proper location as taught by Pankonen; and Houde teaches receiving public safety answering point identifier as this arrangement would facilitate intelligent routing of emergency call as taught by Houde, thus facilitating routing of an emergency call to proper PSAP.

Regarding claim 37, Asmuth discloses a method for routing an emergency call to an appropriate public safety answering point, comprising: receiving at a call center (reads on 16, fig. 1) a signal from a communication device (for example 10, fig. 1) related to a request for emergency services, obtaining an identification key from an emergency services complex (reads on 20, fig. 1), wherein the identification key is assigned by emergency services complex to the signal from a communication device, placing a telephone call to the public safety answering point over a first communication network, wherein identification key is associated with the telephone call, providing information to the public safety answering point (for example 13, fig. 1) over a second communication network (18, figs. 1-5, col. 4, line 52 – col. 8, line 36).

Asmuth differs from claim 37 in that he does not specifically teach the following: determining the geographic location of the communication device, correlating

geographic location of the communication device to a public safety answering point, and providing geographic location information to the public safety answering point, obtaining the routing number from the emergency services complex and using the routing number as called number and public safety answering point as a calling number

However, Houde teaches the following: determining the geographic location of the communication device, correlating geographic location of the communication device to a public safety answering point, and providing geographic location information to the public safety answering point, obtaining the routing number from the emergency services complex and using the routing number as called number and public safety answering point as a calling number (figs. 3-4, page 4, line 10 – page 6, line 7).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Asmuth's system to provide for the following: determining the geographic location of the communication device, correlating geographic location of the communication device to a public safety answering point, and providing geographic location information to the public safety answering point, obtaining the routing number from the emergency services complex and using the routing number as called number and public safety answering point as a calling number as this arrangement would facilitate the emergency call to be routed to proper PSAP and provide geographic information such as location information to provide proper emergency help.

Regarding claims 2-3, 5-11,13, 29-31, 33, 35-36, 39-43, and 45-46, Asmuth further teaches the following: location information does not comprise a telephone number (reads on service code, col. 6 lines 50-54), receiving second location

information regarding a second request for emergency services, determining a second location information (for example municipality B, fig. 1), associating a second routing number with the request for emergency services, wherein the second routing number is operable to route the second request for emergency services to a switch (21/22, fig. 1) with the second emergency service zone, associating a second request identifier with the second request for emergency services, wherein the second identifier uniquely identifies the second request from emergency services, and storing at least portion of the received second location information, wherein the first and second emergency services zones are served by different network switches (21/22, fig. 1), different network switches (21/22, fig. 1) comprises different tandems, receiving a request for the stored first location information, the request comprising the first location identifier, and in response to the request, returning the stored location information, request is received as a query from a first public safety answering point (for example 13, fig. 1), wherein stored location information is returned to the first public safety answering point, receiving a request for the stored second location information comprising the second request identifier, and in response to the request, returning the stored second location information, request is received as a query from a second public safety answering point)for example 14, fig. 1), and wherein the stored second location information is returned to the second public safety answering point, first location information is received from an emergency service call center (reads on 20, fig. 1), first request identifier identifies the first request for emergency services as being associated with an emergency service call center (reads on 16, fig. 1), in addition to uniquely identifying the first request for

emergency services, determining at the first network node (20, fig. 1) a first routing number for a request for emergency services associated with the first location information, wherein the first routing number identifies a first switch (21/22, fig. 1) having a coverage area that includes a first emergency service zone that encompasses a location specified by the first location information, second network node comprises an emergency service call center (reads on 16, fig. 1), third network node comprises a public safety answering point (for example 13, fig. 1), routing number is used by a public switched telephone network to establish voice communication between the third node (13, fig. 1) and at least one communication device (10, fig. 1) initiating the request for emergency services and the second node, receiving at the first network node second location information (reads on second emergency call made by a user) from the second network node, assigning a second identification key to the second location information, storing the second location information in the first network node (20, figs. 1 and 5), receiving at the first network node a query for the second location information from a fouth network node (for example 14, fig. 1), wherein the query includes the second identification key and providing the second information to the fourth network node, fourth network node comprises a public safety answering point (14, fig. 1), determining at the first network node (20, fig. 1) a second routing number for a second request for emergency services associated with the second location information, wherein the second routing number identifies a switch having a coverage area that includes a second emergency service zone that encompasses a location specified by the second location information, the first emergency zone receives a communication from a first

switch (22, fig. 1) and the second emergency service zone receive communications from a second switch (21, fig. 1), first location information is obtained from the first communication device (10, fig. 1), step of obtaining first location information comprises accessing a table of location information (fig. 5), wherein a location is associated with the first communication device (10, fig. 1), receiving a second request for emergency services from a second communication device (for example 11, fig. 1), identifying the second communication device initiating the second request, obtaining second location information related to the second request, providing the second location information to the second network node, receiving a second routing number and a second unique identifier from the first network node (20, fig. 1), routing the second request for emergency services over a public switched telephone network, wherein the second routing number is used as a called number and the unique identifier is used as a calling number, wherein the first request for emergency services is received by a first public safety answering point that is served by a first tandem (22, fig. 1), and wherein the second request for emergency services is received by second public safety answering point (15, fig. 1) served by a second tandem (col. 9 lines 43-53), the input from the communication network and output to the communication network comprises an interface (16, fig. 1) with the public switched telephone network, second identifier is not a telephone number of a device from which the request for emergency services was initiated (col. 6 lines 50-54), call center manager is operable to place an operator in voice communication with a party with request for emergency services, obtaining a routing number from the emergency services complex (reads on 20, fig. 1), wherein the

routing number is used to route the telephone call over the first communication network, communication device comprises a telephone call, and wherein the step of placing a telephone call over the first communication network comprises routing the telephone call to the public safety answering point (13, fig. 1) over a public switched telephone network, identification key is assigned to the telephone call is not a telephone number of the communication device (fig. 5), first communication network comprises a public switched telephone network (24/25, fig. 1), and wherein the second communication network comprises a computer network (17-19, fig. 1), step of determining geographic location of the communication device comprises receiving a geographic location information from the communication device, receiving source identification information from the communication device (10, fig. 1) and correlating source identification information to a geographic location, communication device (10, fig. 1) comprises stationary source, passing data between a positioning server (reads on 20, fig. 1) and an information retrieval center in (16, fig. 1 and figs. 1-5, col. 4, line 52 – col. 8, line 36).

3. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Asmuth in view of Pankonen and Houde as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Donnelly et al. (US PAT: 6,076,028, hereinafter Donnelly).

Regarding claim 12, the combination does not teach the following: emergency service call center comprises an automatic collision notification center.

However, Donnelly discloses method and apparatus for automatic vehicle event detection, characterization and reporting which teaches the following: emergency

service call center comprises an automatic collision notification center (fig. 1 col. 4, line 19-54).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify the combination to provide for the following: emergency service call center comprises an automatic collision notification center as this arrangement would facilitate to extend PSAP services to car crash situations as taught by Donnelly, thus facilitating extending emergency services to car crash victims.

4. Claim 44 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Asmuth in view of Pankonen and Hode as applied to claims 37 above, and further in view of Contractor (US PAT: 6,847,824, filed 3-20-2001).

The combination differs from claim 44 in that he does not teach the following: information comprises a location coordinate, coordinate routing database, and communication device comprises a mobile source.

However, Contractor discloses location visit detail services for wireless devices which teaches the following: information comprises a location coordinate, coordinate routing database (155, fig. 1), and communication device comprises a mobile source (fig. 1 col. 5 lines 41-56).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify the combination to provide for the following: information comprises a location coordinate, coordinate routing database, and communication device comprises a mobile source as this arrangement would facilitate to provide

emergency services to mobile communication devices as taught by Contractor, thus enhancing the application capabilities.

5. Claim 34 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Asmuth in view of Pankonen and Houde as applied to claim 32 above, and further in view of Ray (US PAT: 6,289,083 B1).

Regarding claim 34, the combination does not teach the following: interface with the public switched telephone network comprises primary rate ISDN interface.

However, Ray discloses method of identification of location of a source of an emergency call in a call center environment which teaches the following: interface with the public switched telephone network comprises primary rate ISDN interface (col. 8 lines 25-28).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify the combination to provide for the following: interface with the public switched telephone network comprises primary rate ISDN interface as this arrangement would provide another well known interface for processing information as taught by Ray.

6. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Asmuth in view of Pankonen and Houde as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Moore et al. (US PAT: 5,506,897, hereinafter Moore).

Asmuth differs from claim 4 in that it teaches determining an emergency service zone that includes a first location (abstract of '726); it does not teach the following: performing a point-in-polygon lookup.

However, Moore discloses automatic routing system for telephone services which teaches the following: performing a point-in-polygon lookup (col. 8 lines 27-45).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify the combination to provide for the following: performing a point-in-polygon lookup as this arrangement would provide another means to provide routing as taught by Moore.

7. Claims 25-27 are allowed.

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Melur Ramakrishnaiah whose telephone number is (571)272-8098. The examiner can normally be reached on 9 Hr schedule.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Curt Kuntz can be reached on (571) 272-7499. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Melur Ramakrishnaiah
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2614